NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

## Vol. XXVI..., No. 8,011.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate to-day sat till 3:50 o'clock. Most of the ne ' was occupied in discussing the District Suffrage bill. No conclusion was reached, but enough was devel sped to show that the bill will certainly pass, and
the it will be a universal manhood suffrage bill, oppeed to qualified or impartial enfrage. Just before
the adjournment Mr. Cowan moved to strike out the
sered "male" and grant the suffrage to both sexes.
Before the Suffrage bill came up there had been
several new measures introduced. The bill to prohibit
temovals from office without the consent of the Senate
was reported back from the Retrenchment Committee
with amendments, and Mr. Edmunds gave notice that
the would call it up on Thursday next. Mr. Wade
introduced a new bill for the admission of Colerado.
The vete of the old bill on this subject is still in the
Senate anconsidered. It was thought better to do this This was made the subject of a pocket veto last

weed a resolution asking the Secretary of to communicate to the House all the facts mection with the riots at Norfolk in April Mr. Ross's resolutions, instructing the Com-on Banks and Banking to inquire into the morning hear the Schenck bill to after the time of the meeting of Congress was taken up, and after a half hour's debate and a few slight amendments, was passed by a vote of 124 Yeas to 29 Nays, a strict party vote. It provides for the meeting of the XLth Congress at noon on the 4th of March. Directly after the Speaker declares the present Congress at an end, the Clerk, Mr. Mc-Pherson, will immediately call the roll of the XLth Congress. Just before the House went into Coma resolution asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the case of Hon. E. V. Culver, Member of Congress from the Venango District, Pennsylvania.

are prepared to make vigorous light against any ure which looks like protection, and they expect to be able to defeat any legislation of that kind. It is said they are well supplied with funds for that pur-

All attempts to interfere with the National Banks or the currency were summarily voted down in the House to-day. These straws are highly suggestive of the financial policy of Congress during the present

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet agreed upon any financial measure; therefore, it is not true, as has been telegraphed hence, that they have decided favorably upon Representative Bout-well's proposition contemplating weekly sales of

well's proposition contemplating weekly sales of geld.

The project for supplanting the Governments at the South, and making Territories of the States, is assuming shape, and there is no doubt but what the measure will be pushed forward and through without delay.

The following address and resolutions of the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana were forwarded here by said committee to the Hon. Thomas J. Purant, and will to-morrow be presented to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who will ask for the immediate compideration:

government founded on justice to all under which all good cliness, regardless of caste or color, shall enjoy equal civil and political-rights.

Surely, you have the power to do so. Justice demands it, the safely of the ration demands it. When the bold, bad men of the Bebellon attempted to destroy the Government, when they seized its forts its areanals, its mints, and its magay-yards, destroyed its light-houses, sent-out upon the ocean their pirate ships to prey thom its commerce, conscripted its nitzens into their army, confiscanced the property of loyal men, and violated all laws human and divine to accomplish their unholy object, then it was too late to appeal to the Constitution, too late to use any argument but that of force, and the nation, exercising the natural rights of self defense, arose fir its might and with musket, rifles and cannon scattered the Rebei hordes, destroyed their punders—we did hope forever—abdished the barbarous institution of human alavery, and, whether constitutionally or not, unsis all lines free and equal who were true to the Government. Shall it be easil of the American people that after fightings for four years at the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives, they are sow realy to surrender their power to conquered enemies who, baving in vanturied to destroy the Constitution, now claim its protection! Shall the loyal men of Louiziana be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of those who, after having surrendered on the battle-field, committed the attractous murders of July 13, at Now Gricans? Are such monsters to be conciliated allow-regues?

Executive pardons before they enter upon the duties of their office. Do these things, and the loyal people of Louisian's will ever hold in grateful remembrance the members of the XX XIX th

ongress.

The above was unanimously adopted and ordered to be igned by the President and Secretary in the Lame of the W. R. CRANE, President.

and France, for the recovery of large amounts of property belonging rightfully to the United States, and also to defray the expenses of hunting up and capturing John H. Surratt. Mr. Stevens was to-day instructed by his committee to bring in a bill for that

House without delay.

It is stated on good authority that the President has signed the necessary papers pardoning Col. E. E. Paulding, late Paymaster in the army, who was con-Faulding, late Paymaster in the army, who was con-victed last Summer before a court martial for disobe-dience of orders, and sentenced to a year's confine-ment at Fort Henry and to pay a fine of \$75,000. It will be remembered that Col. Paulding's offense was in depositing several hundred thousand dollars contrary to orders in the Merchants' National Bank, of which Leonard Huyck was President, upon the

States of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and regiments belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps and the Regular Army. It is usless for claimants to annoy the Department with inquiries regarding their

attendance during his illness, his claim to extra bounty. The accounting officers of the Government hold that the act of July 28, 1866, creates no inheritance either by descent or by will beyond what is therein expressly asserted. The legatee in the case referred to cannot, therefore, inherit the extra bounty bequeathed by the soldier. It has also been decided that officers and soldiers who decline to accept transportation in kind apon muster out, have no claim to travel pay, &c., to place of enrolement.

Smuggling all along our coast and frontier is more rife at this time than it has ever been before. It is

points, with one or two exceptions, where officers have been superseded for political reasons there is more successful smuggling than at any previous period. Some revelations on this subject will probable death the median

bly shortly be made.

There is the best authority for saying that the President has positively determined not to interfere in the case of Jeff. Davis by ordering his release on parole, but that he will remain where he is until arrangements can be made for his trial some time during the

ensuing Spring.

Private letters just received from the Gulf States written Nov. 29, say that "the South is waiting for the release of Jeff. Davis before she celebrates her

as an inducement and consideration for good conduct and faithful and diligent attention of convicts in the observance of the regulations of the prisons, and in the performance of the work imposed upon them. This benevolent suggestion received the prompt and cordial assent of the President, and in accordance therewith the Attorney-General was requested immediately to prepare a suitable document for the execution of the design, a movement which will undoubtedly increase the good order of the prisoners and encourage the reformation of those from whom the benefits of the law have heretofore been withheld. A law of similar purport applicable to all the A law of similar purport applicable to all the States in the Union, was to-day introduced in Con-gress by Senator Harris, which will doubtless soon be enacted.

women in the Treasury Department, is undergoing discussion. It is asserted that while many of them are capable and earn their salaries, others are ineffidiscussion. It is asserted that while many of them are capable and earn their salaries, others are inefficient and undeserving, notwithstanding which it is impossible to discharge them, owing to the importanity of friends and other influences, the pay being greater than that which women receive in any other vocation. The pressure for appointments is overwhelming; the President's house, Gen. Grant's head-quarters, and the Treasury Department are beseiged continually, and on many days the greater portion of the time of the Secretary and his assistants is taken up in refusing to employ women and in explaining the reason for such refusal. There are now from 50 to 100 more women in the Treasury Department than the Secretary is justified in retaining.

In view of all the disadvantages attending the employment of women, and the continued pressure for appointments and the consequent annoyance, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expediency of following the example of the Secretary of the Interior, and dismissing at once all the female employés.

Mr. Richardson of Boston arrived this morning, and entered for trial in the Supreme Court of the United States several liquor cases, involying questions not decided last Winter. The oversition mer or not be

States several figuer cases, involving questions not decided last Winter. The questions may or not be heard during this term. An effort, it is said, will be made in Congress to change the law upon the subject. The Memorial of Cotroller Hillhouse of New-York urges Congress in a lengthy argument to provide for the payment of the State debts incurred in the procession of the war. The object for which

the prosecution of the war. The object for which they were incurred he declares to be no less national than the preservation of the Government, and that a weakness in the members of the Union would have been incompatible with vigor in the head, and therefore roller as here than incline calls for parameters. been incompatible with vigor in the head, and therefore policy no less than justice calls for payment of those debte. He deems it doubtful whether, with the currency in a normal condition, State taxes levied on real or personal property, will more than suffice for ordinary State expenses. Taxes bear unequally on land and tend to oppress the farming interest, on which the prosperity of all others depend. He therefore propoges that the General Government shall relinquish some particular source of revenue to the several States, to be used in the liquidation of war debts, and suggests that the tax on incomes be thus relinquished as an ample and proper item for such a purpose, especially as it is questionable whether it comes within the meaning of the word "indirect" in the constitutional clause concerning taxation.

During the past year the War Department have During the past year the War Department have sold 104,474 horses for \$5,630,417 39, and 102,954 mules for \$7,685,225 96. Other animals have been sold for \$1,953,432 19, making a total of sales of animals, no longer needed for military purposes, of \$15,268,075 54. The horses sold for an average of \$53 85; the mules of \$74 67. The highest price for a single horse was \$280; the highest price for a single mule, \$325.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS-SPOOND SPREION.

absent heretofore, appeared in their seats.

COURT RECORDS DESTROYED.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep. N. Y.) presented a memorial of Chamber of Commerce of New York, representing that records and papers in the Cierks Office of the United St. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, been destroyed by fire, which documents contained evidence reest importance to citizens of the Northern Eastern and W.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) presented the nemerial of the sik manufacturers of New Jersey, praying for assage of Tariff Bill increasing the duty on silk manufactures, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) presented the memorial and resonations of the Woed-growers Convention of Vermont, urging the

CM. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) hoped Mr. Edmunds would inhidraw his motion for special order, and instead of that, give orice that he would call up the bil on Thursday.

Mr. EDMUNDS compiled with the suggestion and modified

SICCHITY FOR THE LIVES OF PASSINGERS.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) introduced the following joint resolution which was referred to the Committee on Commercia:

\*\*Resolution\*\* which was referred to the Committee on Commercia:

\*\*Resolution\*\* That the fifth division of the stath section of an act entitled "An Act to smead an act estilided an act to pravide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in part by "sean, and for other partness," approved August 2005, is an for amended that ingretous may, in the livense therein provided for, exempt a steemer from the obligation to carry in a safe, exect, or apartment composed of or lined with metal, compact packages of intellom matches securely packed in strong, tight, weeden chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be fastened on by locks, acrews, or other fastissings, and which shall be stowed in a self-part of the steamer, designated in their license by the inspectors, and at a safe distance from fire.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) presented a bill relating to persons imprisoned under sentence for offenses against the laws of the United States, which provides that all persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States, shall have the benefit of all laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the United States, shall have the benefit of all laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the State in which they are imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the State in the laws of forces in the laws of one of earlies of the laws and the laws of the State in the laws of the State in the laws of the St

nan any other. Mr. TRUMBULL believed the Senate might have both bills

than any other.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed the Schate might have both bills today.

Mr. SUMNER, while very much in favor of Mr. Trumbull's bills still believed that indicated by Mr. Morrill was the more important, and ought to be taken up pref.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was paid and lost.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was paid and lost.

The bill to reculate the franchise in the District was then taken up and read as originally introduced in the Schate. The bill was as follows:

Shorton i, That from and ster the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paspers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has not been curvicted of any inhanous erims or ofenes, and who is clissen of this United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be active frauchise, and shall be deemed an elective and militarity of the elective frauchise, and shall be deemed an elective and militarity of the elective frauchise, and shall be deemed an election an initiation of size of the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be actified to the elective frauchise, and shall be deemed an elective and militarity of the elective frauchise, and shall be deemed any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully refuse to receive or who shall willfully refer the vote of any person entitled to such right under this Act, shall be liable to an indiction of any election of elective the Act, shall be liable to an indiction at an elective frame of the content of the case, and shall be fashed to an indiction and conviction if such act was done knowingly, to a fire not expecting \$4,000, or to imprisonment for a term not expecting \$4,000, or to imprisonment for a term not expecting \$4,000, or to imprisonment for a term not expecting \$4,000, or to imprisonment for a term not expecting \$4,000, or to imprison of present special shall be for the organical shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$6,000, or be imp

and all forms.

Mr. WILSON said it was true he visited Delaware last Sum
met, and anowing very well that he

The chested order part of Mr. Antions a amendment it was adopted.

Mr. HENDERICKS (Dem., Ind.) mored to reconsider the vote by which the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment was stricken out. Disagreed to.

Mr.CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) moved to strike out from Mr. Willey's amendment the following: s'and who have paid the tax assessed against.

Mr.SA ULSBURY said if this bill was passed in two years the District would be a negro Mayor and Corporation. He could vote for no amendment to the bill, as he was opposed to it in every shape and form.

On motion of Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio) the same Commi

Mr. RELLEY (Rep., Pa.) offered the following:

freedred, That the proposition that the War skebt of the country
should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it, is not
smetioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not
need with the approval of the Hoffe.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III) moved to refer the resolution to the
Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., III) moved to lay it on the
lable.

The House refused to lay it on the table, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) affered the following:

Resided, That the Jaint Committee on Reconstruction be requested a liquite into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution delaratory of the purpose of Congress in the reception of Senators and Representatives from the rebellious Sistes, respectively on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment, and the establishment of the Publican form of government, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Adopted.

LOST DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLAND (Rep., O.), the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing law for the relief of discharged soldiers who have southen-

on motion of Mr. BUCKLAND (Rep., O.), the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the relief of discharged soldiers who have accidentally toot their discharges.

A GOYENNMENT DONATION.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD (Rop., Ohio), the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of presenting to the State of Ohio the lumber and other material belonging to the State at Goldiers and other material belonging to the United States at Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the crecition of a State Asylum for the Idiotic.

TAX ON DISTILLERIES.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE (Rop., Ky.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting distillers who distill annually less than 90 barrels, from Heense tax imposed by act of July 13, 1866.

BOUNTY FOR HOME GUARDS.

On motion of Mr. COOPER (Dem., Tono.), the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to the Home Guards of Kentucky the benefit of the law equalizing bounties.

THE FRISION LAWS.

On metion of Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), the Committee on Invalle Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of as amending the Pension in law as to allow applicants of punsions to recover the same from the date of their discharge.

THE SALARY DISTRIBUTION IN THE THEASURY BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. FARQU HAR, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the distribution of the \$160,000 appropriated last session for increased salaries in the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. MOULTON (Rep., Ill.), the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of repealing all laws providing for payment, under any circumstances. On motion of Mr. MOULTON (Rep., Ill.) the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of repealing all laws providing for payment, under any circumstances to person calaring to be the former owners of alares for the loss of such Neitonal corrency, wit